

responsible for every statement I make, and will make none that I have not sufficient evidence to sustain. This House should know that the only opportunity the House will have to vote on the amendments will be at this time, when the House declines to concur. If the House votes not to concur on the amendments, then the House must vote on the amendments, and the members will lose their right to vote separately on the amendments.

"I have myself seen certain citizens of this State, and one not a resident of Virginia, meet at a certain place in Richmond to debate on the question before this House, and I have seen it stated in the public press what position these gentlemen have taken as regards certain of these amendments. I challenge any man to deny that a program has been mapped out as to the course the leaders shall take on this issue.

"As to the member from Giles, I have never seen him take part in these conferences, either going to or coming from them. I had no intention of reflecting on Judge Williams, who has had too much experience not to believe that there has been a concentrated movement to determine what course shall be taken by this House when this bill comes up.

Oliver for Amendments.
"I expect to support and vote for some of these amendments. To at least one of them I am unalterably opposed. The only reason I can see for nonconcurrence in this bill is the opportunity it will give to the conferees of the two Houses to trade—have our conferees say to the Senate conferees we will yield this if they will yield that. This is the great moral question that it has been determined this House should not surrender its convictions to any man or set of men, whether that man comes from North Carolina or comes from Virginia. For one will never vote to allow the manufacture of brandy in Virginia when the right to make whiskey is denied. If the member from Giles does not know the facts in regard to this matter, I will tell him that one will make him just as drunk as the other."

Mr. Williams, of Roanoke, moved the pending question, which was rejected—yeas, 20; noes, 47.
"The Senate, whether by compromise to gain votes or what not, has passed this bill some exceedingly important amendments," said Mr. Montague, "some of which I will vote for and some of which I will not vote for. I think the House should not surrender its convictions to any man or set of men, whether that man comes from North Carolina or comes from Virginia. For one will never vote to allow the manufacture of brandy in Virginia when the right to make whiskey is denied. If the member from Giles does not know the facts in regard to this matter, I will tell him that one will make him just as drunk as the other."

Mr. Oliver moved that the Senate bill be printed, which was adopted. Mr. Montague moved to adjourn. "Don't adjourn," pleaded Judge Williams, and when the noes were called for, shouted to his adherents, "Come up!"
The motion to adjourn was rejected; yeas, 26; noes, 50. Having gained the tactical advantage of retaining the bill, Judge Williams then moved to adjourn to-day at noon, making the enabling act a special and continuing order for 12:30 o'clock, and the motion was adopted.

As construed by the clerk, the motion to print only refers to the Senate amendments, and they will be printed in the order in which they come in the bill. The bill was printed as introduced in the House, but was later amended on the floor of the House. Later it was printed as it came from the Senate committee, which recommended that it do not pass. Even with the Senate amendments, therefore, the House will not have before it today any accurate copy of the bill as it stands, or as it finally passed the House, save that in the hands of the clerk.

Conference Report Indivisible.
Mr. Weaver asked as a point of parliamentary inquiry whether if conferees are appointed, and for the sake of argument, they report the bill with all of the Senate amendments, whether the members would have a right to record their views on each proposition in a chair ruled on a conference report was not divisible.
This question was called on the Myers substitute that the amendments be taken up separately, and it was adopted by a vote of 20 yeas and 47 noes.

Trouble came when the clerk undertook to report the first amendment—in page 1, line 12, strike out the words "fourth Tuesday in September" and insert "hereafter fixed by the holding same." The amendment was consequential on another clause in the bill—clause 8, as amended, fixing the date for the election as the fourth Tuesday in September. There were no printed copies of the bill as it passed, either the House or the Senate, and no available copies of the amendments save those in the hands of the clerk. Judge Williams protested that he had not had an opportunity to examine the amendments, and

Shoo' Yourself This Way.



Here are shoes to carry you over the bad weather of this month. Shoes that will be a credit to your looks, a comfort to your feet and a setback to the doctor's bank account.

\$3.85 foot the bill for \$5 shoes.

\$2.85 for \$4 shoes.

\$5.85 for Hanan's. Hats, Shirts, Trousers, Scarfs, Suits, Overcoats same way.

C. H. Perry

did not know how they fit in with the rest of the bill.

"Do you object to having the bill printed as amended, and making it a special order for to-morrow?" asked Mr. Oliver.

"I do object," replied Judge Williams, "because the only way this bill can be defeated is by amendments and delays. But I tell you that voting for some amendment without mature consideration may destroy the whole effect of this legislation."

Bill Ordered Printed.
Mr. Oliver moved that the Senate bill be printed, which was adopted. Mr. Montague moved to adjourn.

"Don't adjourn," pleaded Judge Williams, and when the noes were called for, shouted to his adherents, "Come up!"
The motion to adjourn was rejected; yeas, 26; noes, 50. Having gained the tactical advantage of retaining the bill, Judge Williams then moved to adjourn to-day at noon, making the enabling act a special and continuing order for 12:30 o'clock, and the motion was adopted.

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THE SENATE

The Senate devoted itself yesterday to the routine business of passing bills and advancing others to their engrossment. A number of new bills were received and referred to committees. Lieutenant Governor J. Taylor Kelly, Governor J. W. Poff, and Rev. G. W. Perryman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Norfolk, were present. Most of the bills were taken at 1:45 o'clock until noon to-day.

Upon the motion of Senator Echols the general appropriation bill was set for a special and continuing order at 12:30 o'clock.

TOO MANY CHILDREN
are pale and frail—backward in studies—with pinched faces and poor blood—their minds and bodies are actually starved because their regular food does not nourish.

Such children need *Scott's Emulsion* above everything else; it contains nature's rarest life-giving fats; it is essentially food value—blood-food and bone-food, free from wine, alcohol or harmful drug.

Scott's Emulsion often builds many times its weight in solid flesh—its medicinal, tonic and nutritive properties make all good food do good. IT IS NOT A PROP, BUT A FOUNDATION FOR STURDY GROWTH. Every Druggist Has It. Avoid Substitutes.

Most Popular Railroad Conductor

The Times-Dispatch Voting Coupon

A Solid Silver Lantern will be given by The Times-Dispatch to the most popular Railroad Conductor running into or out of Richmond.

I hereby cast one vote for

Name.....

Railroad.....

Address.....

Mail all coupons to POPULARITY MANAGER, The Times-Dispatch.

This Coupon Not Good After February 12.

Contest Ends February 28, 1914.

Vote to Date in Contest for Most Popular Conductor.

Name.	Railroad.	No. Votes
T. J. Hewlett.....	C. & O.	10,984
J. T. Canada.....	Southern	13,654
W. D. Rudd.....	Southern	3,377
J. L. Howell.....	A. C. L.	1,038
John W. Cotton, Jr.....	A. C. L.	1,005
P. J. Hawkes.....	N. & W.	931
L. C. Schweikert.....	C. & O.	834
C. G. Blakey.....	R. F. & P.	781
J. T. Southward.....	R. F. & P.	500
N. Cannon.....	R. F. & P.	315
A. C. Anthony.....	C. & O.	295
Robt. L. Deavers.....	R. F. & P.	256
C. M. Mallory.....	R. F. & P.	238
W. M. Cousins.....	R. F. & P.	234
E. Dickenson.....	R. F. & P.	153
H. J. Clarke.....	Southern	143
J. A. Thompson.....	R. F. & P.	136
S. F. Wright.....	Southern	123
Robt. Lynch.....	Southern	110
W. S. Eastwood.....	Southern	109
E. W. Michie.....	C. & O.	102

We have temporarily discontinued the names of conductors who have not 100 votes to their credit. As soon as 100 or more votes are registered these names will be published.

o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. It had been on the Senate calendar since the beginning of the session, and it next week hold the centre of the stage in the upper house.

Senator Harman's bill to regulate the practice of optometry, on the calendar on its second reading, encountered unexpected opposition. It was, on the motion of Senator Cannon, sent back to the Committee on General Laws. Senator Cannon told the body that he had been informed by one of the State's leading oculists that the measure was a dangerous piece of legislation. He asked that the bill be referred to the committee to explain their objections. The bill has strong support, and the controversy over its passage promises considerable interest.

House bill No. 11, laying down certain provisions governing the construction and safety appliances of factories and shops, was at the request of Senators Rison and Garrett recommitted for further hearing. The provision against which particular objection was entered requires all doors opening upon a street to open outwardly.

Senator Cannon offered an amendment to this requirement, making the provision apply only to doors used as entrances to houses and places of business. Numerous tobacco manufacturers in Richmond and other cities in the State, he said, have doors opening on streets, which are used exclusively for the reception and discharge of a clockwork. Most of these doors, sliding variety, and to compel their replacement with new doors that open inwardly, he said, would be not only impracticable, but unnecessary.

The same view was held by Senator Rison, who told of similar conditions in Danville. Senator Wendenburg opposed recommitment, but the Senate carried Senator Cannon's motion, and the bill was sent back to the Committee on General Laws.

The following bills were passed: Amending sections 2, 4 and 13 of the vital statistics act passed by the General Assembly of 1912. Patron, Senator Gregory.
To provide for instruction in the public schools of the State for the prevention of accidents. Patron, Senator Holt, Harman and Cannon.
To provide for the encouragement and supervision of industrial, household arts, and commercial education in the public schools. Patron, Senator Rison.

House Bills
The following bills were presented and referred under Rule 37:
To the Committee for Courts of Justice. By Mr. White: A bill to amend and reenact section 391, chapter 24, of the Code, as amended by an act in force on February 1, 1914, and by an act in force on July 1, 1914, and by an act in force on January 1, 1915, relating to the law of person is licensed to practice law in the State of Virginia.

By Messrs. Horner and Brewer: A bill making it larceny for any person to fraudulently take or convert any personal property for the purpose of obtaining money or other thing.
By Mr. Powers: A bill to make any person an incompetent juror to serve at more than one term of any court during any one calendar year.

By Mr. Powers: A bill stating when, in action for damages, the violation of statutes and ordinances shall not be negligent. To the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.
By Mr. Land: A bill to abolish county and city poorhouses, to authorize the sale and conveyance of all real and personal property belonging to the several cities and counties for the care and maintenance of the poor, and transferring the authority of said cities and counties to purchase farms of suitable location in the several cities and counties of the State to erect suitable buildings to be called district homes, to be under the control of the cities and counties, and to send their poor and care for the same, providing for the appointment of boards of control and district homes, and necessary employees.

By Mr. Spivey: A bill to amend section 216 of the Code of Virginia as heretofore amended in relation to fish ladders.
To the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. Gordon: Joint resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution of Virginia, and providing for publishing said amendment and certifying the same to the next General Assembly.

To the Committee on Schools and Colleges. By Mr. Gregory and Duvall: A bill to create a governing board for the State Normal Schools of Virginia.

To the Committee on Finance. By Mr. White: A bill to amend and reenact section 12 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the public debt.

By Messrs. Weaver, of Warren, and Holston: A bill to amend and reenact section 206 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Virginia.

By Mr. Spivey: A bill to amend and reenact section 302 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the State of Virginia.

To the Committee on Asylums and Prisons. By Mr. Kent: A bill to provide for proper statistical interrogation in committing epileptic persons to the Virginia State Epileptic Colony.

By Mr. Nelson: A bill to amend and reenact an act entitled an act to amend and amend section 149 of the Code of Virginia in relation to insolvent for the insane, so as to

trade, approved May 20, 1902. Referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

By Mr. Ross: A bill to amend and reenact section 34 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act approved February 11, 1912, in relation to the compensation of referees, referred to the Committee on General Laws.

By Mr. Tavenner: A bill to amend and reenact the charter of Strasburg. Referred to the Joint Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation.

By Mr. Drew: A bill to amend and reenact section 276 of the Code of Virginia, 1887, relating to proceedings for divorce. Referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

By Mr. Catron: A bill to further protect and preserve the game in the counties of Scott, Lee and Wise. Referred to the Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation.

By Mr. Catron: A bill to discontinue the corporation of East Stone Gap, in Wise County, incorporated by an act approved March 12, 1912. Referred to the Joint Committee on Special, Private and Local Legislation.

By Mr. Cannon: A bill to appoint a commission, which shall prepare and execute a proper plan for the celebration at one or more points in this State of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Referred to the Committee on Public Institutions and Education.

By Mr. Holt: A bill to allow the commitment of colored girls convicted of crime to the State Board of Charities and Correction, authorizing the board to place said girls in the Industrial Home School for Wayward Schoolgirls, provided the board make compensation to said school and providing for the State Board of Education to be referred to the Committee on Public Institutions and Education.

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In lieu of the present clause in section 12 of the Constitution, which provides that there has been politics in the past in the selection of the members of the Senate, subject to confirmation of the Senate, appoint division superintendent for four-year terms, the proposed amendment provides that the State Board of Education shall divide the State into school districts and appoint the duties of the school superintendents, who shall be elected by the voters of each school district. Provision is made that in the case of cities constituting separate school divisions, the duties of the school superintendent shall be elected by the voters of the city or town.

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monious and directed by one governing board instead of several, and that it is obvious that a single governing board would result in the proper co-ordination of the courses, policies and functions of the State normal schools, and create a central board of visitors, to be known as the Normal School Education Board, which shall have full authority to elect and remove president of the State normal schools, control and co-ordinate the curriculum on the budgets submitted to the State Board, and make recommendations on all matters relating to the affairs of these institutions. The bill, therefore, creates a central board of visitors, to be known as the Normal School Education Board, which shall have full authority to elect and remove president of the State normal schools, control and co-ordinate the curriculum on the budgets submitted to the State Board, and make recommendations on all matters relating to the affairs of these institutions. 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